REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,264—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Single Copy..... As. 4.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	3 8
Third do.	3 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-4 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above, on THURSDAY, the 25th July 1878.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 20th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R. on SATURDAY, the 20th July 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

for exchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBAS, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 3 p.m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. Allen, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 579 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 20th July 1878, at 3 p.m.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	.... £4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	 9	
Port Said	36	24	 9	
Messina	50	34	 14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	 14	
Leghorn	50	34	 14	
Genoa	50	34	 14	
Marseilles	52	35	 14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Fine New Steamer SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons register, 400 H. P. nominal, will sail positively on the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, Captain James C. Shaw, will sail on the 18th instant.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE (S.S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, will sail on the 27th instant.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S

(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	19th July.
(c) CATHAY	2985	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.
— GHELONG	1838	350	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(s) AUSTRALIA	2683	600	G. F. Cates	9th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
KASHGAR	2831	450	E. J. Baker....22nd July.
SUNDA	1704	300	J. Reeves ....5th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3026	500	G. W. Hector.... 19th July.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart .... 16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS; PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, BOILED LINSEED OIL, guaranteed pure and of the best quality. Price Re. 1-15-0 per gallon, in 5 Gallons Tins, or Re. 1-13-0 per gallon, in quantities of not less than 56 Gallons, in Casks. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Motal Mart, Byculla.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to, or having claims against the ESTATE of the late MAJOR GEORGE SWETENHAM, Royal Engineers, Assistant Secretary D. P. W., Hyderabad, Bollarum, are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the Undersigned.

G. R. WESTMACOTT, Colonel,
2nd Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Bollarum, 11th July 1878.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 30th June 1878 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Company's Office, Bombay, 13th July 1878.

NOTICE.

IN order to CORRECT a MISAPPREHENSION which appears to exist, THACKER & CO., LIMITED, beg to state that their UNIFORM CHARGE for BOOKS is at the rate of TEN ANNAS to the SHILLING.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0
Pints ,, ,, ,, 5-8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

CLEMENT WILKINSON, ESQ., DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of CLEMENT WILKINSON, formerly of Malegaon, in the Bombay Presidency in India, but late of No. 19, Wiltshire Road, Brixton, in the County of Surrey, deceased, who died at No 19, Wiltshire Road aforesaid, on the 8th day of October 1877, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose Property and Credits (with the Exemplication of the Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were GRANTED on the 17th day of June 1878 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ADAIR CRAIGIE and CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, both of Bombay, Esquires, Solicitors, are required on or before Wednesday, the 24th July 1878, to send to the said Administrators at their Office in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to JOHN JAMES WILKINSON and ALEXANDER PARIS, the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they, the said Administrators, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate or having Property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debt or hand over such Property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 10th day of June 1878.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,

5, Meadow Street.

MR. NEUBERG has much pleasure in announcing arrival of large Consignments of

TRICHINOPOLY,
DINDIGUL,
COCONADA,
AND
PONDICHERRY
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of choicest Tobacco, personally selected from the

NEW SEASON'S CROP,

to the high class quality of which, he would respectfully draw the special attention of Smokers.

The variety of Brands held in-stock are all *specialités*, superb in quality and finish, and Mr. Neuberg is confident they will meet that approval from Connoisseurs, he has always studied to indulge.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUPEES 100 REWARD.

A REWARD of Rs. 100 will be given to the HINDOO BROKER who will come forward to identify the TWO LALIRES and ONE RING of SAPPHIRE sold to me by him for Rs. 1,600, about a year ago, at Bombay.

PHEROZESHAH BEZONJEE MODY,
Gowalia Tank Road.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

WITH reference to the Advertisement of the 1st instant, notifying that a list of persons qualified to be elected or appointed members of the Municipal Corporation and of persons qualified to vote at Ratepayers' Elections, was ready:

NOTICE is hereby given, that PERSONS whose NAMES DO NOT APPEAR on the said LIST, but who CLAIM to be PLACED THEREON, must apply to the Municipal Commissioner on or before the 30th instant, producing proof of qualification.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th July 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 18.)

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.

RED LIGHTS ON NORTH GROIN OF HARBOUR WORKS, MADRAS.

INFORMATION has been received from the Master Attendant of Madras that two Red Lights are now exhibited at the outer end of the North Groin of the Harbour Works, and will continue to be exhibited as the works progress seaward.

The Red Lights are placed vertically, with a distance of six feet between the two, and are visible within the limits of the port.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department; Calcutta, 8th July 1878.

This Notice will affect the following Charts:—Madras Roadstead, No. 105, and India, East Coast, Cape Comorin to Coconada, No. 15 b, both published by the Indian Marine Survey Department, Calcutta; also Admiralty Charts, Coromandel Coast, Nos. 71 c & d; India, East Coast, Cape Comorin to Coconada, No. 828; Bay of Bengal, No 70 a; and Indian Ocean, No. 748 b; also Marine Survey Department, and Admiralty Light lists (1878); and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 489.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

TREACHER & CO.'S LACTOMETERS OR MILK TESTERS.

CONSTRUCTED to show at once, without any calculation, whether Milk is pure and genuine, or to what extent adulterated.

Complete in case with Trial Glass and directions for use.

Cash, Rs. 3-0; Credit, Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
,, ,, ... ,, doz. packs	17 0	19 0
,, ,, gilt edged ... ,, pack	1 12	2 0
,, ,, ... ,, doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
10 cases T. red garments.
2 ,, 200 Dozen Cotton Socks.

On account and at the risk of Keokabhoy Hoptoolla.
V. R. R. ex. 1864-1433. 1 case blue footcap paper.
On account and at the risk of Hassunalloo Abdoolalloo.
M. F. V. B. ex. 221-6. 1 case colored surface paper.
On account and at the risk of Ramaljee Russoomalloo.
M. F. V. B. ex. 252-3. 1 case colored surface paper.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLI.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property belonging to the Estate of the late Bai Cursetbai, widow of a Kaijee Reorjeebhoy.

All that piece of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2512 square yards or thereabouts together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the road leading to Chinchpoogice without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5, and bounded on the east by the Road leading from Chinchpoogly to Sewree, on the West and South by the land belonging to the Frere Land Company and on the North by the land belonging to Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned without reserve landed ex s. s. Surat.

W.B.—88 Casks Messrs. White Bro's. well known Portland cement, more or less broken and damaged.

HIMALAYAN TEAS! HIMALAYAN TEAS!

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m., without reserve, a quantity of the undermentioned Himalayan teas packed at the plantation in 1 lb. packets.

Orange Pekoe about 133 lbs.	
Young Hyson	,, 40 ,,
Hyson	,, 40 ,,
Byrath Mixture	,, 100 ,,
Pekoe souchong	,, 250 ,,
Souchong	,, 37 ,,
Bohea	,, 23 ,,

Those will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

Bombay, 17th July 1878. CRAWFORD & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—FOOTBALL—There will be a GAME THIS EVENING, play commencing at half past five. W. M. TENNENT, Football Secretary.

WANTED, by an M. A. (European) an engagement as Private Tutor or Master in a School. Excellent testimonials. Address Alpha, Pier House, Mazagon.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a PASSAGE to ENGLAND either with a Lady or to take charge of Children. Apply X. Z., *Gazette* Office.

GOOD POSITION offered to EUROPEAN LADIES. References required. Apply to A., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

A CUP OF TEA OR COFFEE, in FIVE MINUTES, at FEARES', 23, Apollo Street, Fort.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JUNE 1878.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls.....each	4 4
Do. Double do. for Club use ,,	3 8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2 0

BATS.

All Cane.....each	12 0
Treble do. ..... ,,	11 0
Double do. ..... ,,	10 0
Single do. ..... ,,	8 8
Double Whalebone..... ,,	10 8
Single Do. ..... ,,	9 8
Match, best selected..... ,,	7 0
Do. do. for practice ..... ,,	5 8
Presentation with silver plate ..... ,,	16 0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4 8

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5 8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated.....per pair	6 8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin.....	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin.....	6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules.....	7 0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8 0
Do. Plain Ash.....	5 8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.....each	14 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ...from	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen.....	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets.....per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition.....	0 12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets .....Rs. 72-0 to	85 0
Lawn Tennis Bats .....each	8 0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz.....Rs. 3-0 to	5 8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9 8

RACKET KIT.

By Jeffries and Malins.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality.....	11 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1 8
Do. Gut Strings.....per set	3 8
Fives Bats ..... each	1 8
Fives Balls .....per dozen	4 0
Racket Shoes, best quality.....	10 0
Do. Presses.....Rs. 5-0 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from .....Rs. 40-0 to	80 0
Badminton Bats.....each	7 0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4-0 to	6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to.....	4 8

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel.....	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets.....	12 0
Single Sticks .....per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ..... ,,	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ..... ,,	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin .....per set of 4	9 0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 8
Do. do. No. 5	7 0
Do. do. No. 6	8 0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to.....	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. ... ,,	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... ,,	1 0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

☞ Priced lists of Parlour and Outdoor Games and General Gymkhana Kit, may be had on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just received a good and well selected Stock of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery from the best Nottingham Manufacturers.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

GENTS' HOSIERY.

	Rs. a.	
GENTS' BROWN COTTON SOCKS	8 8	Per doz.
Do. do. extra fine make	13 8	,,
Striped do. do. from Rs. 12-8 to	22 0	,,
GENTS' MERINO SOCKS— Plain Colours.....from Rs. 18-8 to	23 0	,,
GENTS' STRIPED MERINO SOCKS— A good assortment .. from Rs. 18-0 to	23 0	,,
Extra fine quality	35 0	,,
GENTS' LISLE THREAD SOCKS— Plain colours	16 8	,,
With stripes .....from Rs. 18-0 to	21 0	,,
GENTS' REAL BALBRIGGAN SOCKS— Very cool and durable.....	28 0	,,
GENTS' BLACK SPUN SILK SOCKS— With coloured clocks.....	6 0	Per pair.
GENTS' SILK SOCKS— With neat stripes.....	9 8	Each.
GENTS' KNICKERBOCKER HOSE— In heather and other mixtures ...from	4 8	,,
GENTS' HAND KNIT— Fancy hose	5 8	,,
GENTS' STRIPED CASHMERE HOSE— Or in plain colors	6 8	,,
GENTS' MERINO UNDER SHIRTS— Summer Merino Under Shirts.....	6 8	Each.
Gauze Merino Shirts	4 8	,,
India Gauze Shirts, best quality.....	8 8	,,
GENTS' SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL Shirts..	6 8	,,
GENTS' STRIPED MERINO JERSEYS— Blue and red stripes and plain colors, scarlet and blue for Polo, Cricket, &c.	6 8	,,
MERINO PANTS— Gents' Gauze Merino Pants	5 8	,,
Gents' India Gauze Pants.....	11 8	,,
Gents' Grey Merino Pants.....	8 8	,,
Gents' Scotch Lambswool do.	6 8	,,
GENTS' COTTON DRAWERS MADE TO ORDER.		

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

CHILDREN'S ¾ RIBBED WHITE MERINO SOCKS, Sizes from 1 to 9, Re. 1-8 to Re. 2-8 per pair.

CHILDREN'S ¾ LAMBSWOOL SOCKS, PLAIN COLORS, Size from 1 to 9, Re. 1-12 to Re. 5-8 per pair.

CHILDREN'S BEST FINE WHITE COTTON SOCKS, Size from 1 to 9, Re. 11 to Re. 15-8 per dozen.

CHILDREN'S WHITE COTTON SOCKS WITH NEAT STRIPES, Size from 1 to 9, Re. 8 to Re. 13-8 per dozen.

CHILDREN'S EXTRA FINE WHITE COTTON STOCKINGS, Size from 1 to 6, Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-12 per pair.

CHILDREN'S HEATHER RIBBED COTTON STOCKINGS, Size from 1 to 6, Re. 1-6 to Re. 1-10 per pair.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

LADIES' PLAIN WHITE COTTON STOCKINGS, Fancy striped cotton, Lisle Thread Plain, and with neat fancy stripes.

LADIES' RIBBED MERINO STOCKINGS, a good assortment in plain colors.

LADIES' GAUZE MERINO BANIANS.

LADIES' SUMMER MERINO BANIANS.

B. & Co. invite inspection to our New Stock of Gents' Ladies' and Children's Hosiery. We guarantee all best makes.

Ten per cent. discount for Cash.

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These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

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August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

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MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue...	Rs.	15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ...	,,	16 0
Leather Cases for do.	,,	3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	,,	30 0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	,,	33 0
Leather Case for do.	,,	3 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

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Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
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ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

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CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof of their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Bampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 16TH JULY 1878.

Our markets have been generally quiet but steady during the day, with little disposition shown by either importers or exporters to operate largely, the only change of note being an advance in Exchange. Reuter's telegrams of yesterday report increased firmness in most home industries. The price of Consols has receded ⅛ and French Rentes ⅜, the former being now quoted at 96 and the latter at 115. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at Rs. 79½, Rs. 85 and Rs. 87½ for Fours, new Fours-and-a-half, and Fives-and-a-half per cents. Exchange on India for 60 days' sight bills is still quoted at 1s. 8d.

In the London Produce Markets Seeds are in improved demand, but the slight advance in quotations of 3d. per quarter in Linseed and 6d. per quarter in Rapeseed to arrive is confined to Calcutta descriptions. The Wheat Market is reported to be firm at an advance of 1s. per quarter in Soft Red descriptions to arrive via Canal, and 1s. 6d. per quarter via Cape. In the Oil Market we notice an advance of 25s. per ton in Cochin and 5s. per ton in Ceylon Cocoanut Oil. Coffee is unchanged at 104s. per cwt. for Mid. Plantation, and 73s. per cwt. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon. Mysore Coffee is still quoted at 78s. per cwt.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was firm with little doing; and the Liverpool Cotton Market was also firm, with sales amounting to 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats; prices are, not, however, quotably altered.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date still quote Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ cents. per lb. Futures are not quoted. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports up to date during the present year and it's two predecessors are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Three days' Receipts..... ..	2,000	1,200	2,100
Total since 1st Sept	4,705,000	3,924,700	4,073,400

Bar Silver is unchanged at 52¼d. to ⅜ per oz. In Paris the rate of Exchange on London is still quoted at francs 25-13.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been a firmer feeling throughout the day. In the morning rates were strong at an advance of 1-32d. on our yesterday's quotations, and as the day wore on the Banks came out as sellers at a further advance.

The Market closes firm at 1-16d. above yesterday's rates. This advance cannot be attributed to any increase in business doing here, as the quantity of House Paper offering is still so small that it seems probable that to-day's advance will not be maintained, unless to-morrow's telegrams from Calcutta report a material improvement there. The closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 13-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ...	214	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100⅛ for demand, and 99½ for 60 days' sight drafts.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been in good demand throughout the day, sales having been effected in Fours and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 95½; Fives-and-a-half are also firm at Rs. 104½; no sales are, however, reported. In the New Loan business was done in the morning at Rs. 101⅛, at which rate there are still buyers, but sellers are holding out for Rs. 101⅜. In Calcutta rates are also steady at about a quarter per cent. below our quotations. The recent advance is in great measure attributable to purchases on native account to cover "bear" sales made in anticipation of war, and a consequent depreciation in Government Securities some time ago.

The SHARE MARKET has been rather quieter to-day. Bank of Bombays are wanted at Rs. 750, but in Spinning and Weaving Company's Scrip there has been less disposition to speculate. The following shares have, however, advanced, viz., Anglo-Indian Re. 2, Broach Rs. 2½, Colaba Rs. 5, Mandvie Rs. 15, National Rs. 5, Prince of Wales Re. 15. A small sale of G. I. P. Railway Stock has been made at Rs. 295.

COTTON is firmly held, but not much business has been reported during the day. Quotations keep steady.

Good Comra	Rs. 210	per candy.
F. G. F. do.	,, 204	,,
G. F. do	,, 198	,,
F. G. F. Dholleras	,, 203	,,
G. F. do	,, 198	,,
F. G. F. G. Dharwar ,, 203		,,
G. F. Compta..... ,, 190		,,

SEEDS are in fair request at Rs. 6-12 for Linseed and Rs. 7-13 per cwt. for Guzerat Rapeseed.

WHEAT is quite unchanged, and notwithstanding the favourable rainfall, rates do not decline. Owing to the small stocks, and the demand for local consumption, Good White is still quoted at Rs. 3⅞ per candy.

PIECE Goods are steady but quiet. Dealers continue to operate sparingly. In Calcutta we hear of large sales of Prints at very low rates.

FREIGHTS are unchanged at 18s. 9d. for steamers to Liverpool. Sailing ships are still nominally 17s. 6d. per ton for Iron and 11s. 3d. Wood, but there is nothing doing.

In COALS there is still no alteration to report. There are no sellers to arrive excepting at rates considerably above those now current in this Market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	137
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	735
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 p. ct	750
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	595
Oriental Bank of India.	37,32;	£20	£12-10	6 do.	111

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	—	850
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.a.		1,050
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.		1,160
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. c.		1,980
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..		90
Bhewnaggur M. and F. Company	200	2,000	40	p.a.		1,400
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*		1,070
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	500	all	15 p.a*		230
Broach Mills	1,800	125	all	10 p.a*		77½
Colaba S. and W. Co...	900	1,000	all	25 p.a*		805
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.a*		1,025
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		660
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*		915
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.a*		1,350
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.a*		1,190
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.a.		1,020
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		950
Jayraj Dallos Mills ...	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*		1015
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*		915
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.a*		900
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	Nil		790
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.a*		1,295
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	40,000	50	50	..		36
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.a*		365
Mancokjee Petit's.....	2,500	125	all	10 p.a*		1,350
Monarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.a*		1,370
Mangon S. and W. Co...	2,000	5,000	..	..		230
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.		945
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..		650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..		80
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.a*		363
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.a*		760
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,350	all	75		1,200
Seasoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.		865
Soondarbas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.		950
Spinning Co. Ld.	400	1,000	250	125 p.sha.		205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..		900
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.		775

*For Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s.	1,900
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct.	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	60 p.s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	35 p. s.	320
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	19
Treacher and Co.....	1,200	500	all	60½ p. s.	610
Vlegas Patent Slip Co..	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Total from 1st January. To 19th May 1877.	To 18th May 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
GUARANTEED.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main	15853457	15155556	...	696901
East Indian, Jabulpur	1898222	1506620	...	390402
Eastern Bengal	1922006	1546946	229939	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1773840	1834907	101567	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	3365275	3912226	46951	...
Madras	3942081	2591774	...	1350307
South Indian	1091488	1161365	69877	...
Great Indian Peninsula	14329538	13741519	...	588019
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	3707089	3268559	...	438537
Total.....	47619431	44716957	...	2912324
STATE.				
Calcutta and South-Eastern.	42524	55593	13069	...
Halhad	33463	40518	7055	...
Rajputana	1036050	1117963	122913	...
Holkar	139453	339474	200021	...
Mhowgein	32736	39106	6385	...
Amraoti	45974	56851	10887	...
Wardha Valley	25271	62429	37157	...
Sirhan	290048	338378	44335	...
Tirhut	108912	173295	64383	...
Punjab Northern	240480	347604	107124	...
Menutch	32549	68636	36087	...
Northern Bengal	...	267797	26797	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	a13589	470774	457185	...
Sindia	...	b38891	38891	...
Dhond and Manmar	...	c44114	44114	...
Total.....	2052934	3509334	1456400	...
Grand Total.....	49672415	48225291	...	1456424
Gross Estimated Expenses...	23 62577	23696977	...	...
Net Receipts.....	26019838	24622914	...	1990924

a—Total receipts from 2nd to 19th May 1877.
b—Total receipts from 10th January to 18th May 1878.
c—Total receipts from 15th March to 18th May 1878.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE EUROPA, 1,145 tons, Captain C. Thesen, will sail to-day for Portland Oregon, in ballast.

THE SHIP ANNIE FROSTE, 1,236 tons, Captain C. Welburn, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE SHIP LADY DAFFERIN, 1,299 tons, Captain P. Mc. Fea, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 24th March, with a cargo of 20 cases candles, 5 cases plate glass, 244 packages cottons, 27 packages soda, 91 casks tar, 20 cases lamp black, 109 cases firebricks, 10 casks ink, 3 packages paper, 100 kegs shots, 948 bundles iron sheets, 20 cases piecegoods, 722 cases window glass, 10,199 bars and 600 bundles iron, 41 packages acid, 47 cases lamps, 10 barrels pitch, 4 cases feeding bottles, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Lady Dafferin.....	McFea	London, Mar 24.
	Cathay (s).....	Dundas	Southampton, June 20.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
16	Annie Froste	Welburn	Elephant Point.

The barque Europa, Thesep, to Portland Oregan, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Ship Fannie Tucker, to Liverpool.
Ship Shah Jehan, to Coast and Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
12 Zenobia..... ..... Mauritius.
14 Khandalla (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.
13 Hydaspes (s) .... Southampton.
Windermere .... Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—742 bars iron, Edward Bates and Co; 75 kegs iron, rose nails and 3 casks hardware, Abdool Cadar Hubutbhoy.
Europa s—3 packages paint of sorts, Hajee Essmail Jaitha and Sons.
Bellona s—4 casks hardware, Hajee Dada Abba.

FROM LONDON.

Bernina s—5qr casks Sherry Wine, D D Shah.
Agra s—25 cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Henry Bickow s—174 casks beer, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee; 14 cases eau de cologne, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 4 bales and 5 cases paper, 10 bales straw boards and 10 cases stationery, Shair Ahmed Noordin; 32 cases oilmanstore and 4 cases sandal oil, Essoofaly Rassooljee & case perfumery other sorts and 170 cases oilmanstore, Shurufally Reptoola; 30 cases oilmanstores, Bolton and Co; 10 cases matches, and 10 cases soap, Dyebaily Sultanally.
Craigforth s—2 cases medicine of other sorts, A K Shurrufally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—50 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bernina s—200 bales cotton, Wookerda Poonsee; 71 bales cotton, Dhurrumsee Ruttonsee; 135 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridass.
Trentham Hall s—15 bales rags and 35 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur; 28 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 2 bales wool, Goolamhoosein Currumbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co; 5 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee; 50 bales cotton, Rah mtoolbhoy Khayraz; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 37 bales cotton, Monarjee Gouldass.
Bellona s—500 bags rice, Khateesedass Hurmookroy; 43 bales rags and 67 bales wool, Bunsichund Fuckerchund; 29 bales cotton, Bhimjee Purushram and Co; 160 bales cotton, Eevrdass Dastoorchund; 125 bales cotton, Peerbhoy Damjee.
Indiana s—195 bales hemp, Keshowjee Harriram.
India s—700 bags rice, Mulhorjee Dwarkadass; 64 cwts buffalo horns, Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee; 55 cwts m-o'-p shells, add 37 cwts cloves, Dhurrumsee Velljee; 52 bales cotton, Hurry Dewsey.

FOR LONDON.

Reaper—13 bales hides and 3 bales skins, Mahamedbhoy A Abdoola and Co; 1,978 cwts myrabollams, Forbes and Co; 100 cwts myrabollams, and 50 cwts nuxvomica, Jewraz Govindjee; 495 cwts myrabollams, Nursee Keesowjee and Co; 9 bales hides, Mahamed Corjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Guy Mannering s—1,100½ cwts rapeseed and 1,020½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Galatia s—60 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Speke Hall s—40 bales twist, Noormahamed Hajee Abdoola: 10 bales twist, Hamid Woomer.
Kashgar s—1,606 bags onions, Semma Ahmed; 20 cases fishmaws and 57 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed; 12 cwts cambay stone and 75 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 28 bales twist, The Broach Mill and Co; 106 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 20 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 51 bales cotton, Hajee Jon Mahamed Abdool Khaluck; 20 bales twist, E L Moolchund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 15th July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·656
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·1
Dew Point	79·1
Relative humidity of Air	·871
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)...	87·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)...	78·1
General Direction of Wind. ..W, WNW, N, ESE, SE, WSW, W, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	138
Fall of Rain	0·96
Total fall during the month	27·37
,, year	47·84
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th July...	0·05

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 16.

Bagnell, Col, 2-12th, Regt, on Promotion, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 15.

Mackay, Surg Major, on leave, to Ootacamund.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, July 13.)

Mr R Belchambers, Registrar, &c., of the High Court, Original Side, has obtained privilege leave of absence from 5th July to 30th Sept.
Mr W H Patterson, Surveyor, for three months, from 1st August.
Mr A Penny, Executive Engineer, is granted three months' privilege leave.
Mr W E Blaikie, Assistant Engineer, is granted two years' leave without allowances.
Mr A Sulivan, Assistant Engineer, Neemuch State Railway, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.
Mr R C Beeston, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Neemuch State Railway, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Jowrah Division.
Mr M Rayne, Ex-officio-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette.)

Admiralty, 26th June.

Chief Engineer J. Robson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

The following promotions have been made:—Sub-Lieutenants: R P Cochran, L A W Barnes-Lawrence, to be Lieutenants.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 28th June.

Royal Horse Guards, Lieut the Hon L F G Byng to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut the Hon W T W Fitz William, retired.
3rd Dragoon Guards, Second Lieut H C Gribble, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Second Lieut, vice R Wolfe, transferred to the 2nd Dragoons.
6th Dragoon Guards, Captain Graham, from the 16th Lancers, to be Captain.
1st Dragoons, Lieut Gwynne resigns his Commission.
3rd Hussars, Lieut Kelly retires.
16th Lancers, Captain Hammond, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain.
18th Hussars, Lieut Hemans, from the 20th Hussars, to be Captain.
20th Hussars, Major and Brevet Lieut Colonel Alexander to be Lieut Colonel, Captain and Brevet Major Lockwood, to be Major, Lieut Lloyd to be Captain.
21st Hussars, Lieut Gavin retires temporarily to the Half-Pay List without drawing half-pay.
1st Foot, Lieut Bond resigns his Commission.
2nd Foot, Major Morris, from the 36th Foot, to be Major, Sub-Lieut Burrell to be Lieut Lieut Addington to be Second Lieut.
5th Foot, Lieut Way to be Captain.
8th Foot, Sub-Lieut Banning to be Lieut. Sub-Lieut Balfour to be Lieutenant.
9th Foot, Lieut Thomas, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, resigns his Commission. Sub-Lieut Cunliffe to be Lieut.
12th Foot, Captain Turner retires on a pension. Second Lieut Medley, from the 99th Foot, to Second Lieut.
13th Foot, Second Lieut Templer, from the 1st Foot, to be Second Lieut on augmentation. Second Lieut Stisted from the 16th Foot, to be Lieut on augmentation. Second Lieut Unwin, from the 8th Foot, to be Lieut.
15th Foot, The undermentioned Sub-Lieut to be Lieut:—W St. Lucien Chase. G H M Conran. E F Gosets.
18th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel MacGregor to be Lieut. Col. Brevet Major Shaw, V.C., from Supernumerary Captain, to be Major. Lieut Stockley to be Captain.
20th Foot, Captain Haynes, late 93rd Foot, to be Captain.
21st Foot, Sub-Lieut Hutchins to be Lieut.
22nd Foot, Lieut Sealy to be Instructor of Musketry.
24th Foot, Lieut Dodree, to be Second Lieut.
25th Foot, Captain McCausland from the 20th Foot, to be Captain. Sub-Lieut Cavaye to be Lieut. Second Lieut Spoor, from the 8th Foot, to be Second Lieut.
34th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel Puget to be Lieut-Colonel. Captain and Brevet Major Dyson-Laurie, to be Major. Lieut Lowe, to be Captain.
35th Foot, Lieut Gem to be Instructor of Musketry. Gentleman Cadet Newton-King, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut.
36th Foot, Major St. J Williams, from the 2nd Foot, to be Major.
40th Foot, Lieut Nelson to be Captain. Lieut Turnbull to be Instructor of Musketry.
41st Foot, Lieut McCausland to be Captain.
42nd Foot, Captain Daubeny, late 36th Foot, to be Captain.
43rd Foot, Sub-Lieut Eccles to be Lieut. Sub-Lieut Lumsden to be Lieut. Sub-Lieut Geoghegan to be Lieut. Sub-Lieut Duncan to Lieut. Second Lieut Williams from the 35th Foot, to be Second Lieut. Second Lieut Stewart, from the 35th Foots to be Second Lieut.
44th Foot, Sub-Lieut Barrett to be Lieut. Sub Lieut Bell to be Lieut.
46th Foot, Captain Martin retires on a pension.
43rd Foot, Lieut McClintock to be Captain.
56th Foot, The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—F J Brown, D T Cruickshank.
57th Foot, Sub-Lieut Sharpe to be Lieut.
59th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Lawson to be Major. Supernumerary Captain Griffiths to be Captain.
60th Foot, Major Milligan retires on a pension. Sub-Lieut Banks to be Lieut.
65th Foot, Lieut Whitaker to be Instructor of Musketry.
68th Foot, Sub-Lieut Seymour to be Lieut.
69th Foot, Lieut Ingram to be Adjutant, Second Lieut Tindal, from the 1st Foot, to be Second Lieut. Lieut Wardledge to be Second Lieut.
71st Foot, Sub-Lieut Horne to be Lieut.
74th Foot, Sub-Lieut Edwards to be Lieut.
76th Foot, Sub-Lieut Hume to be Lieut.
78th Foot, Sergeant-Major Campbell to be Quartermaster.
90th Foot, Second Lieut Marshall, from the 64th Foot, to be Second Lieut on augmentation.
92nd Foot, Supernumerary Captain Lock to be Major.
84th Foot, Lieut Ford to be Captain.
85th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Galbraith to be Major.
Lieut Welman to be Captain.
87th Foot, Lieut Terry to be Captain.
88th Foot, LieutBenn to be Captain.
92nd Foot Sub-Lieut Turner to be Lieut.
95th Foot, Captain A Malcolmson retired on a pension.
97th Foot, Lieut Melvill to be Captain.
99th Foot, Lieut Johnson to be Instructor of Musketry.
101st Foot, Sub-Lieut Taylor to be Lieutenant.
102nd Foot, Sub-Lieut Duberly to be Lieut. Sergeant Sinloch to be Quartermaster.
103th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Stokes to be Major. Supernumerary Lieut Macintire to be Captain.
Rifle Brigade, Second Lieut Campbell, from the 77th Foot, to be Second Lieut.
2nd West India Regiment, Major Turton to be Lieut-Colonel. Captain Sheppard to be Major. Lieut Trist to be Captain. Supernumerary Sub-Lieut Coleman to be Sub-Lieut.
Half-pay, Lieut Berwick, from the 106th Foot, to be Captain.
Recruiting District, Paymaster and Honorary Major Bartlett retires upon a military allowance.
Commissariat and Transport Department, Deputy Commissary Thomson is placed upon temporary half-pay for ill-health.
Chaplains' Department, Chaplain of the Fourth Class the Rev Kitson to be Chaplain of Third Class.
Medical Department, Surgeon-Major Bartley retires on half-pay.

BREVET.

Lieut-General McMurdo, C B, Colonel of the 15th Foot, to be General, vice General Sir Dunkun Alexander Cameron, G C B, Colonel of the 42nd Foot, placed upon the Retired List.
Lieut-Colonel Blackett, late Depot Battalion, to be Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.
Major Harry Milligan, 60th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Colonel upon retiring on a pension.
Paymaster and Honorary Major Bartlett, Recruiting District, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Colonel upon retiring on a military allowance.
Surgeon-Major Bartley to have the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, upon retiring on half-pay.

TO BE COLONELS.

Lieut-Colonel Goles, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieut-Colonel Bowen, Madras Staff Corps.
Lieut-Colonel Hay, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut-Colonel Cunliffe, Bengal Staff Corps.
The undermentioned Officers to have the honorary rank of Major:—
Paymaster and Honorary Captain Earle, Army Pay Department.
Captain Malcolmson, 95th Foot, upon retiring on a pension.
Captain Martin, 45th Foot, upon retiring on a pension.
Captain Turner, 12th Foot, upon retiring on a pension.

MEMORANDA.

Paymaster and Honorary Major Maxwell Reeve, half-pay, late 5th Dragoon Guards, resigns his Commission.
Major Rogers, half-pay, late 6th Foot retires from the Army by the surrender of his half-pay.
Captain and Honorary Major Stephens, late 39th Foot, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance.
Captain and Honorary Major Bartlett, late 69th Foot, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

India Office, 27th June.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the transfer to the Half-pay List of the Staff Corps of the undermentioned Officers:—
Major F H Conolly, Bengal Staff Corps, from the 14th May.
Major C Gordon, Madras Staff Corps, from the 6th June.

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 22nd, 5h. 7·2m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 17	.....	5 33	6 38	0 43 m	6 47 m
				1 44 s	7 23 s
Th. 18	.....	5 34	6 38	1 21 m	7 24 m
				1 47 s	8 2 s
Fri. 19	.....	5 34	6 38	1 57 m	7 57 m
				2 18 s	8 33 s
Sat. 20	.....	5 34	6 38	2 38 m	8 33 m
				2 54 s	9 13 s
Sun. 21	5thSunday afterTrinity	5 34	6 38	3 20 m	9 11 m
				3 20 s	9 53 s
Mon. 22	.....	5 35	6 37	4 11 m	9 58 m
				3 52 s	10 36 s
Tues. 23	.....	5 35	6 37	5 17 m	10 53 m
				4 27 s	11 31 s

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WILHELMINA—"May I be permitted to draw the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the disreputable state of the road directly leading from Lawrence DeLima Street to the mosque near Nawab's Tank at Mazagon. From the state in which it is allowed to remain one would be inclined to believe that the residents of Mazagon are exempted from the payment of Municipal taxes. This, however, is not the case, and I cannot, therefore, see why the Municipal Commissioner does not take steps for repairing the road in question. If the road does not appertain to the Bombay Municipality, why not call upon the owner to repair it? But if it does, why are not the necessary measures taken by Mr. Grant to keep it in proper condition? The necessity of lighting the road at night is also much felt."

AN ENQUIRY—"Will any legal gentleman put the undersigned in the way by an explanation through your valuable journal that a suit was conducted by a vakil of the Appellate Court side for a defendant, now plaintiff again has to file a suit in connection with the last suit in mofussil against the said defendants; but the defendant's said vakil is now appointed Sub-Judge of that place where the subsequent suit is to be filed. Can plaintiff object to it, under these circumstances, being heard by the Sub-Judge, or can plaintiff make a motion to the District Judge there to take the said suit before him or his Assistant?"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

NOLAN—July 15th, at Poona, the wife of Dr. Nolan, Bombay Medical Department, of a daughter (still-born).

DEATHS.

NIXON—July 7th, at Delhi, of remittent fever, Florence, the beloved wife of Lieutenant E. B. Nixon, Bengal Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COCKBURN—July 12th, at Kotergherry, the wife of D. Cockburn, Esq., of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1878.

By the Treaty of Berlin, which confirms and ratifies the main provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano, the European Powers have finally washed their hands of Turkey, and declared that the continued existence of the Ottoman Empire is no longer an essential principle of their international policy. They have indeed paid some regard to appearances by refusing to give Russia all she wanted; but practically they have affirmed the principle that the Turk has failed to fulfil the task assigned to him of opposing a strong barrier to Russian ambition, and that consequently he no longer deserves to be supported. The Pashas of Constantinople may still conclude separate conventions with Austria or England, the object of which is to get some guarantee from those Powers for the security of the territory in Europe or Asia which is left to the Porte; but the collective guarantee which maintained Turkey for so many years as an Imperial Power after her own strength had begun to fail her has now been withdrawn, and she can only purchase doubtful support against her chief enemy by ceding provinces to other Powers and thus herself giving fatal extension to the process of disintegration begun by Russia. Well may the Emperor Alexander rejoice in the work which has been completed at Berlin. Not only have the Russian arms been crowned with victory, but all Europe has applauded the justice of his cause and given its consent to the spoliation of Turkey. Such a diplomatic as well as military triumph can hardly have been hoped for by the Emperor or his advisers. They may now well afford to wait ten or fifteen years till the Russian nation is ready for another spring. They have the losses incurred during the war to repair, the new provinces to organize and develope, and a fleet to create in the Black Sea; and their first want is money, which they can only get in London and Paris. Peace will, therefore, suit them admirably till a favourable opportunity offers itself for renewing the advance on Constantinople; and then no great effort will be required to force the Sultan to cross the Bosphorus and to replace the cross on the Mosque of St. Sophia.

It is by no means unlikely that Austria has bound herself by a secret treaty to protect the Turkish dominions in Europe within the boundaries fixed by the Congress; but, after the experience of the last two years, who can resist a smile at the notion that such an engagement will be considered binding by Austria when Turkey is again attacked? The only object of Austrian statesmen, in consenting to give such a guarantee in exchange for the cession of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is to let Russia know that they will expect to be bought off with another slice of Turkish territory when the Russians take Constantinople. Nor can we attach any different value to the Anglo-Turkish Convention by which England pledges herself, on condition of getting Cyprus, to protect the Turkish dominions in Asia. Our London correspondent, in the special telegram we published yesterday, says that this proposed protectorate is not mentioned in the Treaty of Berlin, so that the agreement is only a private one between England and Turkey which has not yet been ratified by the English people. If the language of the Convention is sufficiently vague to allow England to take possession of Cyprus without subjecting herself to any distinct obligations as regards Asia Minor and Armenia, the bargain made by Lord Beaconsfield will probably be approved. Cyprus will be useful, as the English fleet requires a coaling station nearer the mouth of the Suez Canal than Malta, which is four days' sail from Port Said; and it will also be a convenient *entrepôt* for the commerce of the Levant. But it would be a dangerous gift to accept, if it carried with it to England the responsibility of seeing that the provinces of Asiatic Turkey are well governed and properly protected against Russian aggression. We do not believe that Lord Beaconsfield has the slightest intention of proposing that England should take upon herself this great responsibility, which would charge her with the guardianship of another Empire, far more unmanageable than that of India. The fact that the *status quo* has been maintained as regards the navigation of the straits, and that therefore English men-of-war will be unable to enter the Black Sea, shows that Lord Beaconsfield's Government does not contemplate sending troops to protect the new Armenian frontier, as such a force must have a base of operations on the Black Sea secured by the presence of a British squadron. We may conclude, therefore, that the Premier does not wish to couple the living with the dead by forming an offensive and defensive alliance between England and an Empire which is already in an advanced state of decomposition. He sees, no doubt, clearly enough, now, that Turkey must perish, and that all England can henceforth do is to get her fair share of the spoil. But this is not the policy he boasted that he would carry out. Nothing is more pitiful, looking back to the time when the Beaconsfield Ministry rejected the Berlin Note, which only recommended the intervention of the Powers to secure the execution of certain reforms in the administration of the European provinces of Turkey, than to note how they have been driven step by step from each new position taken up by them, till, having begun by firmly protesting against any interference with the sovereign rights of the Sultan, they have ended by conceding to Russia infinitely more than she could have hoped two years ago to get, except at the cost of a European war, and by signing a formal treaty which seals the doom of the Turkish Empire. An honest Minister in Lord Beaconsfield's place would, when he found the country would not support him in going to war, have resigned office rather than go to Berlin to give effect to a policy which is not his, but Mr. Gladstone's. No more signal triumph has ever been gained by a public man than that which Mr. Gladstone has achieved in forcing his policy upon the Ministry in spite of the clamour of the Court, of a majority in both Houses of

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CONCLUSION OF THE RAILWAY FRAUDS CASE AT SHOLAPORE.

SHOLAPORE, JULY 16.

This case was concluded to-day, but the judgment will not be delivered till to-morrow. The three European assessors gave as their opinion that the charges are not proved against any of the prisoners. The native assessors give their decision to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The statement by Government with reference to the Treaty of Berlin will be made in Parliament on the 18th instant.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.

Mr. Gladstone's motion on the Indian Vernacular Press Bill is fixed to come on for hearing on the 23rd instant.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

In the House of Lords last night the Duke of Cambridge deprecated the debate on the officering of the Native Indian Army, and said that when lately at Malta he was delighted with the appearance of the Indian Contingent; the men were orderly and loyal in their behaviour, and were in his opinion worthy to take a position amongst any British troops.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY.

In the House of Commons the Under Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question said, that General Richard Strachey had resigned his Membership of the Council of the Secretary of State for India in consequence of replacing his brother Sir John Strachey in India temporarily.

OVATION TO LORD BEACONSFIELD.

Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury will arrive in London to-day. The Conservatives are preparing an ovation for Lord Beaconsfield. The Lord Mayor will give a grand banquet at the Mansion House in the Premier's honour on the 3rd August. The invitation to the banquet has been accepted by Lord Beaconsfield.

AUSTRIAN POLICY.

It is persistently reported that Austria has engaged to guarantee the security of the European Provinces of Turkey, the Porte in return agreeing to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austrian troops.

TEXT OF THE BERLIN TREATY.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The following is a summary of the Treaty to be presented to Parliament which was signed at Berlin by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers on Saturday last. The Treaty contains altogether 64 articles, and provides for a provisional Russian administration and Russian occupation of Bulgaria by 50,000 men, the same to terminate in nine months. As regards the fortresses of Bulgaria, they are to be razed to the ground in one year.

A European Commission will be appointed for the organization of Eastern Roumelia.

Austria is to occupy and administer the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the term of such occupation is not fixed.

Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro obtain their independence, the tribute payable to the Porte being capitalized.

Servia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria are to pay a quota of the Turkish debt.

The Porte engages strictly to apply to Crete the Constitutional law of 1868, and the fullest religious liberty is enjoined everywhere.

With respect to Armenia, the Porte cedes with Batoum, Kars, and Ardahan, the territory between the former and the Russo-Turkish frontier, and a curved line drawn from Makrialos on the Black Sea (including Olti, Bardus, and Kajisman) to the Russo-Turkish frontier, excluding Bayazid and the Alashgerd valley.

The Treaties of 1856 and 1871 are to be maintained, except where the Berlin Treaty modifies them.

THE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

The Liberal leaders in both Houses of Parliament have given notice of their intention to challenge the policy of the Government.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The Indian Budget will be laid before the House on the 29th July.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The heavy Bombay Mails of 14th ult. arrived at Southampton to-day per P. & O. steamer Gwalior.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The B. I. S, N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left Malta on the 13th instant.

PORT SAID, JULY 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c. departed from here yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera 5⅛

The Manchester Market has been firm but little doing.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. ⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 79½
4½ per cent. do. 85
5 per cent. do. 87½
3 per cent. Consols for Account 96
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 115
Bar Silver ..... 52½ to ⅝.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 16, 8-26 A.M.

Mail steamer Hydaspes from Calcutta arrived.

GALLE, 16, 12 P.M.

H. M. steamer Lynx sailed for Rangoon.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 16, 10 A. M.

The barometric pressure has diminished slightly in Southern India. It has increased over the whole of Northern India, more especially the Punjab, where the increase exceeds one-tenth of an inch. The wind direction in Northern India are abnormal, and the wind velocity generally below the average. The rainfall of the preceding twenty-four hours consists mainly of scattered showers. The heaviest falls are Chittagong three inches, Patna eleven tenths, Agra five tenths, Mooltan four tenths, Masulipatam and Bellary five tenths, Sholapore three tenths, Hyderabad four tenth Cuddapah two tenths. The only districts over which rainfall has been deficient are south western Bengal, Benares, and Allahabad Divisions of the North Western Provinces, and at Meerut, Jubbulpore, and Deesa.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 16.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. 4; thermometer 85·1; barometer 29·760. Fall of rain 13 cents.

MANGALORE, 15th, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind SE., SW. Fall of rain 2 inches 7 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29 74.

VINGORLA, 5-25 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind SW. light; thermometer 83. Fall of rain 5 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	46 88	50 90	49 91
July 15 Monday ...	0 96	.....	.....
16 Tuesday	.....	0 10	0 0
Total.....	47 84	51 0	49 91
Fall up to 15th July 1877.....	.....	32 33	36 18
" " 14th " "	38 2	.....	.....

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

HINGOLEE.—Very heavy showers of rain have fallen in Hingolee, near 16 inches to date (12th). There were breaches made in the bunds.

BELLARY, 13th.—Good rain at 11-30 last night. Quantity 1 inch 49 cents. Barometer falling.

TELEGRAMS from all districts of the provinces convey the gratifying intelligence that ample rain has now fallen everywhere for the kharif sowing. In Lucknow we have had very heavy downpours during the week, and the river is very high.—*Lucknow Times.*

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 8¾d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 8 13-32d.	"
France 3 " "	214	

THE Army Sanitary Commission have issued a Memorandum on the Report of the Bombay Municipality for 1876. In this they remark that although Bombay obtains its water supply from an excellent and pure source in the Vehar Lake, yet, for want of a proper system of drainage, the water frequently becomes contaminated by the influx of sewage and subsoil water; the institution of "dipping wells" is also considered to be injudicious on the ground that, however pure the Vehar water may be on its entrance into the well, it becomes exposed to the risk of sewage in filtration, and to filth from unclean dipping vessels, besides atmospheric impurities, and it is considered it would be safer to use hydrants, which are now constructed, to avoid waste of water. With regard to conservancy, although the surface of the city is scraped and brushed to a degree probably unknown in any other city in India, and the removal of dry garbage may be said to be complete, at a cost to the rate-payers of about £21,000 per annum, yet there is a great amount of solid and fluid matter which sinks into the subsoil or evaporates into the air. The Commission therefore most strongly urge the provision of a complete system of well-built, water-tight sewers and drains for Bombay in the place of the present rudely constructed drains which are always getting choked and require breaking open for cleansing purposes. Every drain should, at its head or highest point, be connected with a flushing tank, where a body of water can be liberated to dilute and sweep down any accumulated sediment. It is considered that by the formation of such a system upon a proper scale, although the expense at the outset might be considerable, yet the annual outlay of some £29,000 spent in breaking up roads, cleaning drains, which if properly constructed never would require hand cleansing, and doing by hand labour of *halalkhors* what ought to be done by the law of gravitation, would be saved, or, at all events, spent to a better purpose. The Secretary of State for India, in a letter to the Governor of Bombay, points out the need for urgency in this matter, and the great importance that the system of drainage determined upon should be the one best calculated to ensure the removal of the serious elements of disease and death now prevailing in the city of Bombay.

IT is with deep regret we have to announce the death, at Bolarum on the 10th instant, from choleraic diarrhœa, of Major George Swetenham, R. E., 1st Grade Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Trimulgherry Construction Division. He was interred with military honors in the Bolarum cemetery on the following morning. The deceased officer was taken ill on the 8th, and on the 9th the disease took a violent form, and in a few hours afterwards he died. His loss is greatly deplored, for he was kind and affable to all his subordinates. He came from Fyzabad, and took charge of the Secunderabad division some 12 years ago from Colonel G. R. Phillip. Since then the deceased officer made great improvements in the Public Works, being the first to introduce "granite stone" construction to all Military Buildings. On formation, some 6 years ago, of the new or T. C. D., Major Swetenham was selected as its Executive Engineer, who planned the whole scheme for the new Cavalry Buildings &c., near Bolarum, and which was accepted by the Government of India. He officiated several times as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident in the P. W. D. He returned only the other day from a *shikar* expedition; he was a great Nimrod, bagged many a tiger, and twice won the "Deccan Challenge Cup" at the "Hyderabad Rifle Association." He was foremost in all our pastimes and amusements. The P. W. D. has lost in him a sound and practical engineer.

THE death of Professor H. Bloohmann, Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa, is reported as having occurred on Saturday last.

THE following is the General Order published by command of the Duke of Cambridge just before leaving Malta:—

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief desires to express through His Excellency the Governor, to the force under his command, his unqualified approval of the appearance of the troops comprising the garrison of Malta, and of the Indian Expeditionary Force. With regard to the garrison of Malta, His Royal Highness is highly satisfied with its efficiency and general bearing, and has to express his satisfaction at the appearance of the R. M. F. A., officially inspected by him for the first time.

With reference to the Indian Expeditionary Force, His Royal Highness cannot speak too highly of their thoroughly soldier-like qualities, both when on parade and when on duty. Their uniform good conduct and smartness reflects the greatest credit on all ranks. Their steadiness under arms and at drill, and the excellent state of their camps, leave nothing to be desired. His Royal Highness will have great pleasure in acquainting Her Majesty the Queen with the satisfactory condition of the force, and the gratification he has himself experienced in having had an opportunity of making himself personally acquainted with the troops of Her Majesty's Indian Empire. His Royal Highness complimentarily refers to Major-General Ross, and Brigadier-Generals Watson and Macpherson, on the care and attention they have bestowed on the troops under their command, and desires they will convey to the officers commanding corps his appreciation of the manner in which they have carried out their responsible duties. His Excellency will be good enough to cause this order to be promulgated to the troops.

A. HORSFORD, General,
Military Secretary,

The Palace, Malta, 20th June 1878.

THE Lahore paper remarks, "Our local readers who have had like ourselves, to complain of the delay in the carriage of their letters and papers from Bombay to Lahore, will be glad to learn that immediate steps are about to be taken to remedy this delay. The G. I. P. Railway has been requested by Government to start its mail train from Bombay so as to meet the mail from Calcutta, at Allahabad. [This must be a mistake. The Bombay and Calcutta mail trains, up and down, are already timed to correspond at Allahabad, and it would be absurd to throw this service out of joint to suit the trains for the Upper Provinces. What is meant is probably that the East Indian Railway has been asked to change the hour of departure of the mail train from Allahabad for the North-West.] The post will then be sent on at once to Ghazeeabad, and if the S. P. and Delhi Railway will only expedite the speed of their train from Ghazeeabad to Lahore, our down-country letters will be delivered here twelve hours sooner than at present. If this arrangement be carried out, the post from Simla will be so timed as to reach Umballa to catch the up-mail, and we shall be able to get letters from Olympus within 24 hours, instead of 36 hours as now." We shall rejoice with our contemporary when the adjustment of the down-mail service takes place; but we require also that the up-mail from the Punjaub shall be so accelerated as to meet the Calcutta mail at Allahabad for Bombay. At present all the mails from stations beyond Allahabad destined for this side of India lie there 13 hours—a detention that is most unreasonable and impossible to be justified.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the admission of Mr. G. W. Terry, teacher of the arts of drawing and wood engraving in Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's School of Arts and Industry, Bombay, and of Mr. J. Griffiths, decorative artist in the same school, to the benefits of the more favorable leave rules for Uncovenanted officers.

THE Mysore correspondent of the *Madras Times*, writing on the 11th July, says:—The monsoon has set in in right earnest, raining heavily every day since Monday last. On the evening of Tuesday, it poured down gloriously for several hours; the quantity gauged was two inches and forty cents. There was hardly any thunder and lightning. The temperature has fallen considerably, and in consequence the days are very enjoyable. Cultivation is going on briskly. So far, so good; but I very much regret to state that locusts are doing immense damage to the young crops. The authorities have taken early steps to exterminate these pests, and have, to some extent, succeeded in their endeavours. This is mainly due to the zeal and energy displayed by our Deputy Commissioner, Major Pearse. It will, perhaps, interest some of your readers to know that so large a number of locusts as 43,836,975 have been destroyed in the Mysore District, at a cost of Rs. 3,246, at the rate of 4 annas a Koodoo, or one pie for 75 locusts. The largest number was got rid of in Yedasore Taluk, where 14,918,400 was destroyed, and in Mysore 11,248,175.

THE *Statesman* learns from private correspondence "that Dr. Hunter and his staff are toiling vigorously, and making good headway, at his great statistical work. At present they are working night and day, to make up for time lost through dilatory contributions from India. During the past two years (which Dr. Hunter has spent in England) they have written, revised and printed 8,000 pages, being about 13 pages each lawful day, of the statistical account of India, besides the articles for the *Imperial Gazetteer*, which they are now writing at the rate of nearly 3,000 pages per annum. Dr. Hunter has on his staff some of the best men in London and at Oxford, and expects to be done with his task well within the stipulated time."

IN remarking on the report of the Bengal Customs Department for 1876-77, the Secretary of State "entirely agrees with your (*i. e.*, the Government of India's) approval of the interesting review of the subject by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal." Satisfaction is expressed that means for securing greater accuracy in the registration of the coasting trade are engaging attention.

IT is officially announced to the Government of India by the Secretary of State, that Sir Stuart Hogg has been permitted to retire from the Bengal Civil Service from the 30th of July.

THE re-distribution of the Secretariat Staff of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, made recently, and subsequently submitted to the Secretary of State, has received his Lordship's approval. The arrangements effected will result in a considerable saving.

THE following tragic story has been reported to the *Statesman*:—"A police *thannadar* at Sarum, of the unspeakable Turk stamp, had forcibly carried off a young woman of the *Aheer* caste to his *thanna*. The girl was honest, and would not listen to his base advances. After furtive but vain endeavours to attain his Tarquinian purpose, he persuaded her to shampoo his legs. During the operation he fell asleep. Seeing him in this state, the brave girl possessed herself of the would-be ravisher's sword and cut his head off."

THE Murree correspondent of the same paper says—"We are about to lose one whose grey head will be much missed. I allude to Colonel Johnstone, of the Survey. It is strange that Government cannot do better than shelve a man who has perhaps more to tell on frontier matters than any man in the Punjaub. Lord Lytton sends some officer like Colley flying along the border, takes all his crude opinions as gospel, and forthwith sends a force to Quetiah. Here is a man personally acquainted with almost every border Chieftain from Cashmere to Khelat; who has seen every inch of the country; has accompanied five frontier expeditions, and illustrated them with maps; has gathered no end of information; but simply because he has been under an imbecible Surveyor-General, his knowledge goes home with him to some obscure nook of Auld Reekie, and his vast experience and knowledge of this most interesting subject is lost. Surely two years' longer service would be but a poor return for all his labours."

A CORRESPONDENT writes, "I hear that Gopinath, who assaulted Mr. Tyrrell, Judge of Bareilly, has given a lengthy account of his past life and adventures, which, although savouring of romance, bear the stamp of truth to some extent. It is said that enquiries are being made in the localities visited by him, with a view to learn of his antecedents. He asserted that he had visited the Viceregal Camp at Delhi in January, 1877, to assassinate Lord Lytton, but he was arrested by the Police as a vagabond, and put in custody, from which, however, he managed to escape. This statement has been borne out by the Delhi Police, to whom a photograph of his was sent for identification. He has been charged with attempt to murder."

THE controversy at home respecting the return on Indian railways continues. Mr. Danvers met a declaration that Indian railways did not pay 1 per ct., by proving that they paid last year 5¼ per ct. Sir Arthur Cotton insists that this statement is wrong, because the value of the land is not taken into account. He makes out the yield to be 3¾ per cent., but points out that for some reason the cost of land and debt has been excluded from the Blue-books of late years. Mr. Danvers refuses to admit the correctness of Sir Arthur's statement. The land, he says, is given free by the Government, who, in return, obtain the free conveyance of mails and the carriage of troops at reduced rates. There is therefore a set-off against interest on the value of the land. The arrears of guaranteed interest ought not, he insists, to be brought into account in testing how Indian railways are paying. Further, he indicates that Sir Arthur Cotton's figures are not carefully compiled. For instance Sir Arthur sets down fifty-three millions as the accumulated interest debts. Mr. Danvers is at a loss to know how this sum is arrived at. The gross sum, he says, which has been advanced is 66,212,0004 but 39,409,880l. has been paid back, so that 26,802,203l. only remains at the present time at the debit of the companies—just half what Sir A. Cotton puts it at.

THE Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at London has been requested to convey the thanks of his Government to Lord Cranbrook, and through him, to Lord Lyiton, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and other officers of the Indian administration, for the courtesy shown to Monsieur de Scala, the Director of the Oriental Museum at Vienna, on the occasion of his recent visit to India.

A QUANTITY of the seeds of a tree, called the Pithecolobium Saman, has lately been forwarded to the Government of India by the Home Government with a request that the seeds may be widely distributed wherever facilities exist for their being properly cared for. The tree which is a native of Jamaica appears well adapted for Park and avenue planting, but its principal advantage to India will probably be found in the use of its fruit as a fodder for cattle. Mr. Jenman, the Superintendent of the Castletown Botanical Gardens, Jamaica, gives a very interesting and graphic account of its general habit and custom. It resembles the English oak in many respects. The trunk is from three to six feet in diameter, generally short, and branched a few feet from the ground. The trees are not infrequently seventy feet high, the diameter of whose horizontal branch expansion is over 130 feet. "The shade which this tree affords is of light, livesome character with gleams of sunlight stealing through and flitting about as the branches move with the breeze. The leaves and leaflets rigidly close together at night, thus admitting of the free descent of dew to the ground where grass grows close up to the trunk and as freely within the overshadowing of its wide branches, as without. The fruit is a bright dark-colored pod when ripe, six to ten inches long, nearly an inch thick; in substance consisting of a sugary amber-colored pulp. These pods are borne in great profusion, and hang, prior to their maturity, dangling in clusters from every branchlet. As they ripen they drop to the ground and are picked up and eaten with much relish by all stock, even sheep and goats. Cattle may be seen lingering about the trees waiting for the pods, packed in barrels, and kept for use till the dry early spring season has parched up grass and made herbage scarce. * * * Hot plains, having an annual rainfall of from 30 to 60 inches, appear best adapted for its successful growth either spontaneously or by cultivation—while a maritime influence is particularly favourable to its development." As regards its cultivation in India Dr. Birdwood thinks it is likely to flourish luxuriantly everywhere above the Western Ghats of the Deccan, on the Coromandel Coast, and across Central India from the month of the Nerbudda and the deltas of the Mahanuddee and Godavery, in the Lower and North-Western Provinces, and westward of the latter along the southern slopes of the Himalayas to the confines of Cabul, while it is less likely to flourish in the table land of Mysore, Rajputana and Sind: although it might be tried on the banks of the Indus. The Secretary of State attaches no much importance to the cultivation of this tree in India that he has asked to be informed of the success which may result from the experiments made with the seed now sent out. As a fodder for cattle, in districts affected by famine, the fruit of the tree would probably prove invaluable.

SOME accounts having been published of distress in the Melghat, and generally in the hilly tract on the borders of the Central Provinces and Berar, some information regarding the measures that have been taken to provide for any such distress that may arise, will probably be of interest to the public. There are at present in progress in the Melghat the following four sets of relief works—(1) Felling and clearing along the Peli road, now being constructed by the P. W. Department, (2) Plantation work at Peli, (3) Ditto at Kolkay, (4) Felling at the Gurganell reserve. These works are calculated to support the whole portion of the population at all likely ever to be distressed; but at the present time there is actually a difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour to carry on the works. The reason for this is believed by the local authorities to be that, though there has been an undoubted failure of the crops in these parts, the hardy hill men are so accustomed by their general habits to a hard and uncertain mode of life, and to obtain their subsistence from sources other than the ordinary agriculture of the country, that they have been comparatively little affected by the scarcity of grain. Both Mr. Jones the Commissioner, and Captain Mackenzie the Deputy Commissioner, are known to be thoroughly familiar with the district and its needs, and will doubtless be fully prepared to meet any difficulties that may arise.

THE *Debats* of June 28 contains some very lively strictures on the subject of the Congress. It says that all the Powers are interested in making people believe that everything is going on well, but "public opinion in England has been scandalized by the exaggerated concessions made to Russia. After the Salisbury Circular and the speeches of Lord Beaconsfield, how was it possible to imagine, for example, that England would abandon, almost without discussion, one of her peculiar interests, and allow Batoum to fall into the hands of the Russians? To deceive the popular regret, Lord Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury have persuaded their compatriots that they have gained a most brilliant triumph at Berlin. We shall not say much about Austria. We are weary of the eternal tergiversations of that Power, which has never been able to adopt any line of policy in the Oriental conflict. Austria could not come to terms with Russia for sharing the spoils of Turkey; and yet to this illusion she sacrificed the English alliance, and obstinately rejected all the overtures of the British Cabinet, thus rendering almost inevitable a Russo-English understanding." Concerning Prince Bismarck, the *Debats* writes that his influence is decisive at Berlin, and he desires peace; that "most of the Plenipotentiaries have now for the first time been brought into contact with this great personality, who for the last twenty years has filled Europe with the noise of his renown. His lofty stature, his vigorous and imperious character, his inflexible mind, surrounded by the prestige of many victories, exercise an almost irresistible physical and moral action on most of his colleagues, some of whom are worn out with age and a career of mingled reverses and successes. The manner in which he presides over the sittings of the Congress, interrupting all discussion, never permitting diverging views to break out in public—is not this the proof of his firm resolution to arrive, no matter what the cost, at a pacific solution which Russia will be able to accept without displeasure?" The *Debats* insists that the so-called Russian concessions are only concessions in appearance, and it makes light of the Balkan line with Bulgaria in the hands of the Russians—Bulgaria with Varna and Sophia. The experience of the recent war, it remarks, shows the importance of Sophia. When once the Russians reached that place Roumalia was at their feet.

IN the House of Commons on the 27th ult. Mr. Potter asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, having regard to the effect which had been produced in India by the possibly exaggerated reports prevalent there as to the mortality caused by the recent famine, he would lay upon the table of the House such returns or estimates of mortality as may be now in the possession of the Government; and whether it be true, as stated in the Indian papers, that the instructions from the Home Government virtually prohibited inquiry by the Famine Commission into the extent of the mortality and into the land revenue system. Mr. E. Stanhope replied—"I stated a short time ago that I might run the risk of misleading the house by quoting the partial returns which we had received. But I can assure the hon. member that we do not desire to keep back any information we possess, and as soon as we receive the returns which the Government of India has collected they shall be laid upon the table." The instructions from the Home Government were presented to Parliament on Jan. 21 last. After indicating various points as to which inquiry was desirable and cautioning the Commission against being led away from its main objects by making too minute an investigation of others, the despatch concludes:—"I have indicated the principal matters in respect to which the proposed Commission may gather facts and make recommendations which will assist the Government in devising measures to protect the people from the calamities following upon excessive drought. But nothing that I have written must be held to preclude them from pursuing any inquiries which, in their judgment, are calculated to attain this object." Mr. A. M'Arthur then asked the Under-Secretary of State for India when the papers relating to the Vernacular Press Act would be laid upon the table. Mr. E. Stanhope said he had laid these papers on the table on June 3. The delay which had occurred in printing and delivering them to members is not the fault of the India Office, but it has caused him much regret and had been inexcusably long. He had, however, now received a positive promise that they would be generally distributed on the next day.

MAJOR-GEN. WILLIAM M'BEAN, V. C., late commanding the 93rd Foot (the Sutherland Highlanders), died at the Herbert Hospital, Shooter's Hill, Woolwich, on June 16. His career has been often quoted as a remarkable example of promotion in the army. From a drummer in the 93rd Regt. he rose step by step until he attained the rank of lieut.-colonel in command of the regiment in which he had spent his life. Only in October last, when promoted to major-general, he was severed from the corps in which he had served for more than forty-five years, and to which he was thoroughly devoted. After undergoing a hazardous operation in London, he was told that he could not survive many days, and he expressed a wish that he might be taken to the hospital at Woolwich, in order that he might "die among the soldiers." He was a man distinguished in every rank, and was idolised by his regiment. His first commission was awarded him on Aug. 10,1854, when he was serving in the Crimea under the late Sir Colin Campbell, and he was promoted from ensign to lieutenant in the same year—viz., on Dec. 8. On June 25, 1858, he was made captain, and received the brevet rank of major on Aug. 10,1860, and brevet lieut-colonel on July 14, 1871. On June 8,1872, he was promoted to be major in the army, and lieut. colonel on Oct. 29, the following year. His war services included the Crimean campaign to the fall of Sebastopol, embracing the assaults of June 18, and Sept. 8; also the expedition to the Sea of Azoff and the capture of Kertch and Yenikale, for which services he received the medal and clasp, the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. He served with even more distinction in India during the Mutiny in 1857-58, and was at the relief of Lucknow with Lord Clyde, at the defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore and pursuit to Seraighat, affair of Kalee Nudee, the siege and capture of Lucknow, affair of Allegunge, the battle of Bareilly, the actions of Pusgoon and Russulpore, and at the evacuation of the Fort of Methowlie. For his services in India he earned his Victoria Cross, for distinguished bravery his brevet rank and the medal with two clasps. A few years ago, when his regiment was quartered at Woolwich, General (then Col.) M'Bean was very popular in the garrison, and although he has chosen to die like a private soldier, the highest honours have been paid to his remains. On June 25, they were conveyed to Woolwich Railway station for removal to Edinburgh, where they are to be interred. The procession, nearly half a mile in length, included a dozen batteries of Royal Horse and Garrison Artillery, the 3rd battalion, Rifle Brigade, two bands, and a large number of officers of various corps. The coffin, which was borne on a gun carriage, with the deceased's hat and sword, was followed by several officers of the 93rd Highlanders and other friends, including the commandant of the garrison and staff. There was also a large attendance of civilians.

THE East India Association held a meeting at the Westminister Palace Hotel on Wednesday, under the presidency of Major-General Sir Frederic Goldsmid, to discuss the policy of the employment of Indian troops in Europe. Mr. George Foggo, late member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in a long and elaborate paper, weighed the arguments for and against the use of Indian troops outside India; and while admitting that there were high authorities for the opposite view, inclined himself to the opinion that the evils would outweigh the advantages. If troops were wanted on this side of the world the more natural coarse would seem to be to bring British troops from India and the colonies; for if the native troops were so loyal as was contended, there could be no danger. It was doubtful, too, whether the effect upon the great military Powers was such as to increase materially the prestige of England. On the whole, his conviction was that the intervention of Indian troops in foreign quarrels must be to the prejudice of India. The wants of India were many and great. Peace, however, military expenditure are paramount necessities to her, and the tendency of the new principle must be in an exactly opposite direction, and so increase her already heavy burdens. General Orfeur Cavenagh thought two great fallacies ran through the paper. One was that an army was only able to defend an empire by operations within the limits of that empire. It was to be remembered that our power in India depended very much on prestige, and that would be greatly increased by its being known that England was prepared to attack, if necessary, within her own borders the only Power that was likely to annoy our Indian Empire. The other fallacy was the supposition that we needed an equal number of troops to be able to deal effectively with Russia. Though England would never, in the European sense, be a great military power, the command of the sea enabled her, with the aid of the Indian Army, to concentrate 100,000 men at any point in Europe and place them in a position to defeat any force that could at the time be brought against them. Mr. W. Tayler contended that the summoning of the Indian troops to Malta was the very link which had been wanting for securing the loyalty and affection of the Indian people. Mr. Dutt deprecated the policy of bringing native troops to fight in Europe, where they would be mere mercenaries, without any sufficient motive to indnce them to fight with credit. After some remarks from another native Indian and General Sir George Malcolm in support of the employment of the troops, Colonel Arbuthnot, M.P., pointed out the great advantage that it must be to impress Russia that we were not afraid India would rise against us in the event of hostilities with her, and that, on the contrary, we might rely on the services of natives in such war almost as much as if they were born in these islands. Major General Le Grand Jacob said the bringing of the troops to Malta was a great stroke of policy both for its effects on India and upon England, in strengthening the British Government and stimulating loyalty. Mr. Dadabhoy Byramjee suggested that this employment of Indian troops would raise the questions in the mind of intelligent natives whether, if they were to be called upon to pay taxes for Imperial purposes, they should not be entitled to representation. A vote of thanks to Mr. Foggo concluded the proceedings.

AN imperial decree has lately been published at Peking calling for suggestions from all high officials in the provinces as to the best means of suppressing opium-smoking. Of the replies that have been received in answer to the decree the general tenor is adverse, it seems, to any immediate possibility of action. It is thought that before the masses are interfered with the attempt to root out the practice of opium-smoking amongst the official class must be made; and the growth of the poppy plant is too widespread to admit of its abrupt prohibition. Accordingly, since the expression of this opinion, several unfortunate magistrates have been denounced as hopelessly addicted to opium-smoking, and dealt with accordingly; whilst the majority of the more fortunate brethren have very ingeniously turned the decree to their personal account, and have discovered the means of realising large pecuniary profits from it.

WHIST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Does your correspondent "C." not think Rule 62 explicit enough?—"If any player lead out of turn his adversaries may *either* call the card erroneously led—*or* may call a suit from him or his partner when it is the next turn of either of them to lead."

You can't exact two penalities for one fault, any more than try a man twice for the same crime.

July 14. HOYLE.

THE SMOKY CHIMNIES OF H. M.'S MINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the Bombay Municipality has been of late so very eager in getting spinning companies convicted of smoke nuisance, may I take the liberty to ask whether it has ever occurred to its vigilant engineer to watch for half an hour the clouds of smoke, which the several dwarf chimnies of H. M.'s Mint emit from day to day in volumes as thick and dark as those of the two mill companies lately fined at our police courts? And, if so, has it ever occurred either to the Municipal Commissioner or Engineer to prosecute that establishment? Verily, sir, the smoke daily emitted from the Mint chimnies is intense and greater in its bad effect on the health of the residents around than that of either the Manockjee Petit or Esoon. But if the two mills have been prosecuted for what is patent to all yet unavoidable, in spite of all precautions and appliances, why is not the Mint prosecuted? Is there one law for the public and another for the Government? Or are the Government not amenable to the ordinary laws of the country when they or their establishment create a public nuisance in a largely populated locality? W.

MORALS IN THE LEVANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Any man who has travelled and sojourned in the East of Europe will tell you that what you design as "the warmer style of sentiment which passes for morality in the East" is a thoroughly mistaken idea, and a short study of the manners and creeds of the East will show you that no purer and higher minded race of women can be found than the descendants of the classic beauties of Hellas.

The chivalrous spirit of Suli burns bright in them still, and it is both erroneous and unfair to compare the hypocritical morals of Anglo-Burmese with the jealous purity of the Hellenes.

Bombay, July 16. BYRON'S GHOST.

THE DUST BINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I can quite coincide in the remarks made by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee at the last meeting of the Municipal Corporation, and the opinion of Dr. Hunter, expressed in the extract from his report regarding the filthy state of the roads and gullies; but it appears to me there is yet another and a very fruitful cause of a great deal of sickness, and that is, the state of the dust bins. In the market, opposite to the row of tea sellers' shops, is one of these receptacles into which is thrown sweepings and rubbish of all kinds. I possibly would not have noticed the existence of this dust bin but for the overpowering smell which it emitted, and on approaching it I found that the matter contained in it, and lying underneath it was in a dreadful state of putrefaction. On enquiry I ascertained from two or three of the nearest shopkeepers that this is by no means an unusual state of things, and that the dust bin, though not entirely neglected, is but imperfectly emptied of its contents. I suggested to them the advisability of bringing this to notice, and was told that they had frequently done so but with no better result. It is their intention, I believe, to appeal to a higher authority for a discontinuance of the nuisance complained of.

Apropos of this subject, I would beg to suggest an improvement which might be made at a cost which would be inconsiderable when compared with the amount of security it will afford to the health of the people. At present all the dust bins are open, and a most obnoxious practice prevails of conveying all their contents in open carts through the various streets of Bombay and so spreading disease wherever they go; to prevent this I would propose that both dust bins and carts be covered, and so do away with a practice most reprehensible, and which cannot be too strongly condemned.

July 16. A. B. F. M.

POONA GOSSIP.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 14.

Is Poona to be brilliant or dull this season? Will there be other balls than subscription balls? No doubt we shall have our *quantum* of season's gaieties and unseasonable ones, despite the pecuniary loss and fears expressed by some who, deep in day-dreams and imaginary conversations, run over with much mental eloquence as to what they should do, what others ought to do, and what sort of replies should be sent. You ought to be in Poona now,—splendid sights, delightful scenery, gray silks of the most delicate shades and texture, and lastly, but not least, swarms of bachelors hovering, watching, and fussing about young ladies, thankful even to be snubbed rather than not noticed—with a rose bud or a sprig of myrtle fastened to their coats. The calico ball is yet to come. It will be a grand affair. The fancy costumes must be of nothing but cotton-calico, although the promoters very good-naturedly have made a slight deviation from the rule—*id est*, cotton velvet is to be considered permissible. The "aristocratic theatricals," as I may designate them, will form no unimportant feature in the gaieties of the Poona season of 1878. Our annual races are to be the most brilliant that have been seen for many years, and other grand things are expected.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AT DHULIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, JULY 14.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by his Military Secretary and an Aide-de-camp, left Chalisgaon at about 6 a.m. on the 13th instant, escorted by Major Probyn. Our Collector, Mr. Propert, with other officers of the station, met His Excellency near Gurtad, about four miles from Dhulia, and brought him in. Three expanded arches were erected, which were most tastefully decorated with evergreens and palm leaves. At the first arch His Excellency was received by the Deputy Collector and Municipal Commissioners; when the Parsees present exhibited their loyalty by cheering him heartily several times. At the second arch, flowers were strewn by school girls, and at the third His Excellency was saluted by a company of the Bheel Corps. The roads and spaces were kept open, and Mr. Edwardes Coke exerted and maintained admirable order. All the arrangements were carried out under the orders of the Collector, and everything went off with great *eclat*, H. E. appearing well pleased with the hearty reception he met with on all sides.

A *levee* was held in the High School, when all the members of the City Municipality, the officers of the various Government departments, leading merchants, and legal functionaries were introduced to H. E. by the Collector. Mr. Keswelal, Chairman of the Municipality, presented a well-prepared address, to which H.E. responded in an impressive speech. He admitted the necessity of a railway between Chalisgaon and Dhulia; he also impressed upon the natives the advantages of studying their own language thoroughly and urged them to revive the Sanscrit, the mother of the Marathi language, in preference to acquiring a smattering of English. He attached great importance to Dhulia as the capital of Khandeish, and a great city in Central India, where traffic and commerce are expanding, and which has a bright prospect in the future. It would now be strange if the project of a railway so strongly advocated and so much needed, should remain a dead letter, or suffer delay from any cause. In commemoration of His Excellency's visit, the proposed bridge over the river Girud should be styled the "Temple Bridge."

SOUTHERN NIZAM'S COUNTRY.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SINCE my last notice we have had very enjoyable weather indeed. During the wh

have lately been concluded. The contractors are ordered to deliver at the Agram Railway by the 15th of next month provisions for 50,000 men and supplies of forage for the cavalry.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 28.—The following autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria to Prince Auersperg, President of the Austrian Cabinet, is officially published to-day:—

"My dear Prince Auersperg,—I have determined to order the prorogation of the Austrian Reichsrath from the 27th June until further notice. On this occasion I have great satisfaction in expressing my thanks and high esteem to the members of both Houses of the Legislature for the zeal, devotion, and patriotic spirit of which they have given proof in the difficult work of settling the terms of the Austro-Hungarian compromise, in a manner promoting the interests of both contracting parties, as well as the welfare of the whole monarchy. At the same time, I entertain the confident hope that the feeling of the indestructible solidarity and the reciprocity of interests of both halves of the Empire will take still deeper root, and that by the harmonious co-operation of all forces, the whole Monarchy will enjoy increased prosperity on the newly established basis of agreement.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The letter is followed in the *Official Gazette* by a list of the compromise laws voted by the Reichsrath.

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

(FROM THE "TIMES.")

ALEXANDRIA, June 28.—The Commission of Inquiry returns to Cairo to-morrow after ten days' stay at Alexandria. They have examined the head officials of the port, the municipality, the octroi, the customs, the coast-guard, the post-office, and also the leading merchants and the committee of public creditors. The commission has also verified the extent of the Daira lands up to over 900,000 acres. The main difficulties remaining are how to provide for the floating debt, what restitution is due from the Daira, and what will be the best permanent basis for a land tax. No report is yet expected, but that the objects of the commission will be ensured is certain.

THE STOLEN DOCUMENT.

At Bow Street Police-court, on June 27, Charles Marvin, late a Writer in the Foreign Office, was charged with having committed a breach of trust in copying and appropriating and wilfully stealing a secret document purporting to be a convention between the Governments of Russia and England. Mr. Poland prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury:—

Mr. Poland said that he appeared on behalf of the Treasury to prosecute the defendant, under the 30th section of the Larceny Act (24 and 25 Vic, cap. 96), for stealing two documents, which were strictly private and confidential, and were in the possession of the Foreign Office. The Act provided that whoever should steal or take away for any fraudulent purpose from its proper place of deposit, or from any person having the careful custody thereof, any original document relating in any way to the public service, should be liable to a term of three years' penal servitude, or two years' imprisonment, with or without solitary confinement, and without the necessity of specifying the actual ownership of the documents alleged to be stolen. The facts of this case would show that during the important negotiations which had been pending between England and Russia relative to a Congress of the European Powers certain private documents had been abstracted or copied, and he need hardly say that a conspiracy to obtain information of this nature for publication in a newspaper was a very grave offence at common law.

The defendant occupied a subordinate position as a writer in the Foreign Office, and during the negotiations which had been going on between Her Majesty's Government and Count Schouvaloff it became necessary that copies should be made of a document known as the "Projet de Memorandum," which had been prepared on May 29, and was of a strictly confidential nature. No signatures had been attached to it, and it had to be printed for the private use of the members of the Cabinet. It had to be copied for this purpose, together with a shorter document, which was to some extent an epitome of the longer one. One of the papers being a long one, the prisoner was employed to assist in the work. Up to this time every confidence had been reposed in him, and he was as much trusted as any servant in the higher departments of the office. He was asked to copy the smaller paper, but he, of course, had access to the longer one at the same time. He was engaged on this duty up to seven o'clock in the evening of May 30, and he left the office about 7-15, and at nine o'clock the same night there was published an extra special edition of the *Globe* newspaper, containing what purported to be the chief heads of the Anglo-Russian agreement, preceded by the following announcement:—

"The Congress decided upon. Terms of the agreement between England and Russia:—We have good reason to believe that the question of the assembling of the Congress is definitely settled, and that the following are the points on which the Governments of England and Russia have, subject to the decisions of Congress, arrived at an understanding."

Then followed ten paragraphs, in which was embodied information, not only contained in the "Projet de Memorandum," but also in the second and shorter document, which had been that day entrusted to the defendant to copy. The publication of this private matter, of course, excited a good deal of attention and inquiry up to the time of the departure of the Earl of Beaconsfield, on June 8, and that of Lord Salisbury on the 10th, and on this latter day the defendant addressed this letter to the editor of the *Morning Advertiser*:—

"Dear Sir,—I have just been able, while engaged upon temporary translation work at the Foreign Office, to secure for perusal for a few minutes the agreement, or rather 'projected agreement,' between England and Russia. I was aware, even before its appearance in the *Globe*, of the existence of the document in question, but the terms divulged were so extraordinary that I thought I would endeavour to test their correctness before informing you of the fact. On reading hurriedly the two memoranda forming the agreement (I was unable to take notes) I find that the *Globe* version was quite correct, but the articles were differently arranged, and there were a few minor points which, with some other information from the Foreign Office, I have embodied in the enclosed letter from Russia. I thought it better to arrange it in this form, as it would not attract suspicion thereby to its authorship, and would carry more weight than a mere paragraph confirming what the *Globe* had said. The Russian part of the letter I received only this morning from St. Petersburg. I will inform you if anything fresh transpires at the Foreign Office. As I run considerable risk in writing this, might I suggest that it should be destroyed after being read.—Yours faithfully, Charles Marvin, your St. Petersburg Correspondent.—37 Burrage Road, Plumstead."

This letter was marked "Strictly private and confidential," and he would direct particular attention to it. The editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, greatly to his credit, declined to avail himself of the proffered information, but on the next day, June 15, the *Globe* newspaper published the two documents in question at full length, with the heading, "Full Text of the Anglo-Russian Treaty," the principal items of the supposed agreement having already appeared on May 30. There was another significant fact to which he desired to call attention—namely, that on the day following the publication of this document in the *Globe* newspaper the defendant paid the sum of 42*l.* into his account at the Birkbeck Bank. Of course he had no evidence as to the connection of this incident with the price paid to him for having committed a serious breach of trust: but it would be idle to deny that some one ought to be standing by the side of the prisoner in the dock to share the responsibility and the penalty incurred by the act of treachery which he had been tempted to commit. He could not help expressing his suprise that any newspaper of such respectability as the *Globe* could have availed itself, even in the struggle for early information, of information obtained in this way, and if the Treasury could fix upon the person actually implicated in the transaction, it would know what course to take and would show no hesitation in pursuing it. When the prisoner was apprehended on the present charge, the officer found a letter-copying book in his possession, and some of the letters in it struck him (Mr. Poland) as having been designedly written since the events in question, in anticipation of his probable arrest. He would briefly refer to one or two of these letters only. One of them, purporting to be written to a friend, had been designed to give a false clue as to the origin of the communication to the *Globe*. It was dated Sunday last, June 23, and was to this effect:—

"I have been too busy to write this week to Rose, and too much worried, owing to my two-fold connection with the press and the Foreign Office. You see by some extraordinary means the secret despatch has got into the *Globe*, and there has been a devil of a stir about it. Ever since Friday week it has been the talk of the town. Though I did not send it to the *Globe* the Foreign Office would naturally put it on me if they wanted a scapegoat, and my position has been very uncomfortable ever since. Even now I cannot say if this letter will not pass through Scotland Yard before seeing you. It is far from pleasant to be sitting in a room every day with officers in the next apartment."

There was another letter of a similar purport, addressed to a Mr. Prendigast, and in which it was stated that he could secure a reward of 5*l.*, or even 10*l.*, to anyone who could supply the information as to who furnished the *Globe* with the Anglo-Russian Treaty, adding the scandalous words, "The opinion is that Count Schouvaloff sent it."

Mr. Poland remarked that the allusion here to Count Schouvaloff was evidence of the mischievous character of these unauthorised publications, and he quite agreed with the defendant's own admission that the facts were dead against him.

Detective Sergeant Andrews deposed that he took the defendant into custody on Wednesday night at Plumstead, and told him the nature of the charge against him. He made no reply to that, but he said, "Of course you know I am connected with the *Globe* as a Russian translator." He requested permission to write a letter or two, and he wrote three—one of them being addressed to Mr. Macey, the sub-editor of the *Globe*.

In cross-examination by Mr. Lewis, Mr. G. E. March, superintendent of the Treaty Department of the Foreign Office, stated that there was an implied if not an expressed understanding that every document in the office was to be regarded as private and confidential. He was not aware of any rule which prohibited a clerk from engaging in any literary or other work, or being a newspaper correspondent; but it would certainly be regarded as a serious breach of trust to supply information of the proceedings of the office to a newspaper without the permission of the heads of the department.

Mr. Lewis argued that there was no law which made the defendant liable to punishment for the alleged offence, even if such an indiscretion had been really committed in the eagerness to satisfy the public craving for information upon matters of the deepest interest to the community at large; but he did not propose to go into his defence now, and his only object in addressing the Court was to beg that his client, who was a highly respectable young man, might be admitted to satisfactory bail.

Mr. Vaughan agreed to accept two sureties of 100*l.* each, besides the personal recognisances of the defendant; and Mr. Poland offered no objection to the bail offered—one of the sureties being the publisher of the *Globe* newspaper.

A RATHER novel case was argued in the District Court of Karrachee the other day. A Madrasee female sued her husband for restitution of conjugal rights—an unprecedented proceeding in the annals of the Law. It would appear that the woman has been married to the defendant for some years, and the issue of the marriage has been two children. The parties, however, lived very unhappily, and the result was a separation; and the defendant taking unto himself a second wife who, after living with him some years and by whom he had three children, died. The wife now demands that the husband should fulfil marital obligations. Mr. Constable appeared on behalf of the defendant, and in a very humourous address to the Court remarked among other things that the suit was one that he had never heard of until then; the idea of a woman suing a husband for restitution of conjugal rights was something unparalleled. Mr. Constable introduced in his speech several very jocular remarks and the Court joined heartily in the laughter. The Judge deferred giving his decision.—*Beacon.*

THE CONGRESS.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, JUNE 22.

YESTERDAY and the day before considerable alarm was felt here respecting the continuation of the Congress. England, it appears, a few days ago submitted to Russia a definite scheme for the reconstruction of Bulgaria and the protection of the North Roumelian frontiers. The carrying through of this scheme being considered indispensable to maintain the vitality of the Turkish Empire and keep the Russian Power from planting itself on the Mediterranean near the British highway to India, Lord Beaconsfield resolutely made the continuation of the Congress depend upon the acceptance of the British demands by Prince Gortchakoff. The Russian Plenipotentiaries referred the question to St. Petersburg, whence a reply in the affirmative was received yesterday. The principal question being thus disposed of, thanks to the determined attitude adopted by the British Premier, to-day's sitting of the Congress is expected to produce satisfactory results.

When the protocols of the Congress are published—a consummation which cannot be long delayed—the record of the last few days will be found to contain a tale of noble resolve and glorious success. Early this week Lord Beaconsfield begged to inform the Russian Plenipotentiaries that unless the San Stefano terms were relinquished and a programme adopted which left Turkey in a position to protect her frontiers and maintain her existence in any future war, the British Plenipotentiaries would deem it useless to prolong the debate. The main point of the British programme is the surrender of the Balkans to the Turks and the closing of the passes by forts. There are other items of minor importance touching the evacuation of Bulgaria, energetically advocated by Austria, the reconstruction of the Northern Provinces, &c.; but the greatest stress is laid upon the restitution of the hill barrier to the Porte, and the preservation by it of a defensible boundary line. The Russian Plenipotentiaries in several official sittings, conferences, and interviews, declaring themselves unable to make the requisite concessions, Lord Beaconsfield at last gave them to understand that if to-day's sittings were allowed to pass without producing any result, he would probably deem it incumbent upon him to leave. This did good. When first acquainted with the British demands, Russian diplomacy apparently indulged in the fond-fallacy that more was asked for than would be insisted on. Time dispelled this delusion. In the Conference or at the social board, in lobby or at chance meetings in street and park, as often as the important subject was broached, Russian insinuating eloquence encountered the firm front of English resolve Without menace or retort, without undue emphasis or vehemence, Lord Beaconsfield calmly abided by his first declaration. The deliberate consistency of his conduct took effect. Though inclination and experience pointed the opposite way, the Russian Plenipotentiaries were ultimately convinced that, coming from the lips they did, words meant deeds. The fact had to be faced that, acting through the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Odo Russell, their distinguished representatives at the Congress, the British Government had submitted to the Russian Government proposals from which they would not swerve. Other points might be discussed at leisure; what had now been asked must be accepted, or, if rejected, might bring on *la guerre à outrance*.

Baffled in their attempts to obtain abatement, or at least to get the discussion of the grave topic put off to a later date, the Russian Plenipotentiaries in the eleventh hour referred to St. Petersburg to decide the matter. Several days elapsed before an answer arrived. Yesterday afternoon the reply came. Russia yielded.

To fortify this issue against future mishaps, England, in the memorandum recently made public, reserves to herself the right to look after the Asiatic frontiers and defences of Turkey. As regards Servia and North-Western Turkey, these will be superintended by Austria, the mode and exact nature of her control having still to be defined. Kars and Batoum will be surrendered, Bayasid and the caravan road to Persia remaining Turkish. The retrocession of Roumanian Bessarabia will not be impeded, though it will not be prompted either. To allay Roumanian opposition, the Russians, it is thought, will possibly restrict annexation to the land immediately adjacent to the Kilia mouth of the Danube.

Yesterday afternoon, when Russia's acquiescence in the English programme had been communicated at Berlin, Prince Bismarck called upon Lord Beaconsfield to invite him to a family dinner in the evening. Lord Beaconsfield accepted the invitation, and passed three hours with the Chancellor and his family. No other guests were present.

BERLIN, JUNE 23.

The English motion for the establishment of a fortified Balkan line in Turkish hands being at last acceded to by the Russian Plenipotentiaries, yesterday's sitting of the Congress was the first which produced a positive result. The separation by the Balkans of Bulgaria from Roumelia becomes a recognized fact. After this, the western delimitation of the two Provinces is comparatively easy work, though the Russians are sure to lose no opportunity of attempting to revert to their original progamme.

JUNE 23.

At the meeting of the Congress yesterday Lord Beaconsfield made a speech which, according to those who heard it, was one of the finest he has ever delivered. Some critics reproached it as being "too English in its way, with being a speech intended to produce a profound impression on public opinion rather than on the limited audience who listened to it, and who, it seems, did not accept without reserve the arguments of the illustrious orator. The special point on which the discussion turned was about which Lord Beaconsfield spoke was whether the Sultan could garrison as he pleased the frontiers of Roumelia, or should be obliged to fortify only certain definite points and place in them a number of troops fixed beforehand. I may remark here that, as this subject was discussed, it is evident that the two points about the Bulgarian frontier and the fortification of the passes are already settled. "Never," exclaimed Lord Beaconsfield, "never was such a thing heard of. There is no precedent on record of a Sovereign being obliged to indicate beforehand at what points he wishes to raise fortifications, and how many troops he wishes to put into them. Such an engagement would be an act of treachery against himself. How can we ask a Sovereign not only to give up his most precious right, which is that of judging for himself how he will defend the frontiers of his country, but even to furnish his enemies with the most accurate information concerning the points which he means to occupy, and the number of troops which he intends to use for the purpose? England could never affix her signature to a treaty containing a clause of that description."

In spite of the profound impression produced by these words, Lord Beaconsfield did not quite carry his audience with him. He was reminded that after almost every victorious war the conqueror had imposed military restrictions on the vanquished; that after the Restoration in France the French army had been reduced to 40,000 men; that after the battle of Jena, in the very capital where the deliberations are now being held, Prussia had been obliged to submit to a similar condition, and that, consequently, it was impossible to admit that such a condition was without precedent. To this Lord Beaconsfield could reply that a reduction of military forces was very different from an obligation to occupy certain fortified points with a definite number of soldiers well known to everyone beforehand, and that the obligatory reduction of the army implied a reciprocal obligation on the part of the victor not to attack his vanquished foe; whereas in the present case Europe had to organize Turkey in such a way that she might be able to resist future assailants. Besides this, it may be reasonably asked why Russia offers such strenuous opposition to the proposal, and whether in wishing to curtail the liberty of the Sultan she has the intention of soon recommencing the war.

BERLIN, JUNE 24.

The labours of the Congress advance slowly. In to-day's sitting, the right demanded for the Sultan of placing on the Roumelian frontiers and at fortified points on the Balkans whatever number of troops he deems necessary for the security of the border line was admitted in principle. But at the same time Russia proposed on this subject a series of amendments which England refused to accept. It is probable, however, that in the next sitting, which will be held to-morrow, the difficulties referred to will be smoothed over, and that the chief points relative to Bulgaria will be definitively settled. From Turkish sources it would likewise appear that in to-day's sitting there was broached the question of the retirement of the Russian troops of occupation in the three Provinces conquered from Turkey in Europe. According to some, their withdrawal was sought to be fixed within a year of the signature of the definitive Treaty; others make out that they will have to depart within a period of six months. I have reason to believe that the latter version is accurate. There has been nothing further said on the subject of the admission of Greece to the Congress, and it seems that this question is to be reserved till the time when interests directly affecting the Hellenic Kingdom are about to be discussed.

The sensation created by the document published in the *Globe* is beginning to abate on its being seen how much the resolutions of the Congress differ from it. Its true significance is at length perceived. What passed between Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff passes here every day. The public persists in not seeing that a Congress is not a tribunal for pronouncing judgments, but a meeting of men in whose discernment and patriotism their respective countries have the greatest confidence, who each represent an independent Power, one might say a Power whose independence is its most precious prerogative. They are endeavouring to harmonize by compromise conflicting individual interests, and to cause general agreement by imposing on each party sacrifices demanded by the interest of all alike. At the sittings of the Congress Prince Gortchakoff continually imposes on the general discussion to remind the adverse parties that they should agree between themselves before appealing to the opinion of the Congress. What is thus being done at Berlin, Count Schouvaloff and the Marquis of Salisbury did in London. They came to an understanding up in a sort of memorandum on which a compromise seemed to them possible, reserving, of course, the right to modify them according as the Congress, which is guided by a more general interest, should find they must be amended. Let us suppose that England or Russia, or both, thought it indispensable, in order to avoid a frightful war, to present themselves before a Congress, and that they saw that one or the other could not do so unless on certain conditions, and after having obtained certain concessions. Could they be reproached for having made these concessions to each other —concessions which could only become final after having passed through the Congress—if at the price of these concessions they rendered the Congress possible? Yet this is what has happened. England, thanks to conditional concessions, which have, for the most part, already undergone enormous modifications, has succeeded in bringing Russia before the Congress. All Europe received the announcement of it with enthusiasm, and it will now almost certainly lead to peace. This result, it cannot be denied is due to the eventual and modifiable concessions stipulated in the document published by the *Globe*, and owing to which the Congress became possible. Russia is now before the Congress. She is obliged to discuss every line of the Treaty of San Stefano and to recognise the superior right of Europe. The minimum of concessions to which she consented in the document published by the *Globe* is already much exceeded and the final agreement which will issue from the deliberations of the Congress will show that they have not been at all hampered by the eventual concessions to which England consented to render the meeting possible. In Russia, certainly, to diminish the importance of the result, it is said now that the Treaty of San Stefano was drawn up with intentional exaggeration, in order to enable Russia to obtain what she wished while appearing to make concessions to Europe. This is a permissible *ruse* on the part of Russia to save her vanity. But it may be replied that if she had acted like England, who only asks for what she requires, if she had drawn up a Treaty compatible with the interests of Europe and such as will probably issue from the deliberations of the Congress, Europe would only have met to ratify her conditions. In the conversation which he had on Friday with Prince Bismarck, who urged him to make concessions, Lord Beaconsfield exclaimed, "I did not come here to yield!" It may, on the contrary, be said that, thanks to the ample conditions of the Treaty of San Stefano, Russia came here to yield. Let this contrast serve as a lesson to insatiable conquerors who dictate treaties against which public feeling revolts. There is nothing which deserves to be and is more esteemed than moderation in victory. This is a truth which might have spared Russia much vexation, if General Ignatieff had not lost sight of it.

The exact term accorded Russia for withdrawing her troops from Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria is nine months. Of a truth, it is difficult to see why the Russian troops are to remain in these two provinces after the peace, but it seems that Russia was bent on this with a kind of military *amour propre*, that it would have been necessary to seek for fresh instruction in St. Petersburg, and that the Congress wished to make this concession to hasten the conclusion of a definitive peace. The idea, too, cannot but be approved. It is generally thought that in exchange for this decision Russia will to-morrow renounce the restrictions she seeks to impose relative to the military forces of Turkey in Roumelia, and which she supported in to-day's sitting.

BERLIN, JUNE 25.

The Congress to-day began at 1 o'clock and ended at half-past 4. No new question of capital importance was raised, but an important question left undecided yesterday was successfully solved. As I telegraphed to you last night, the Congress had adopted the principle that the Sultan should have the power to place on the frontier of Eastern Roumelia any number of troops he might deem necessary for the purposes of defence. The Russians appear little satisfied with the sitting of yesterday; but, as I have already informed you by telegraph, the concessions made to them with regard to the evacuation of the regions occupied by their troops necessarily led to a further transaction. Accordingly, at the commencement of yesterday's sitting, the French Plenipotentiaries, who had been intrusted with the task of recasting the Russian amendments rejected, presented them in a form acceptable to all parties, and laid before the Congress the following proposal:—

"The Government of the Sublime Porte will have full and entire right to occupy and cover the line of frontier separating Eastern Roumelia from Bulgaria by whatever number of troops it deems necessary for the security of its borders; but it is expressly understood that the soldiery thus employed shall be composed exclusively of Regulars, that these troops shall on no pretext be cantoned among the inhabitants, but that the Sublime Porte shall see to their housing, encampment, and other maintenance. It is expressly understood that these troops will be used exclusively for frontier service, and shall not under any pretext be stationed in the interior of Eastern Roumelia. The guardianship of public order and tranquility in that Province will be intrusted to a corps of gendarmerie, of which the organization and mode of recruiting shall be hereafter determined."

It had likewise been decided, on the proposal of the French Plenipotentiaries, that the inhabitants of Bulgaria and Roumelia shall enjoy the most complete civil and religious liberty without distinction of race or creed, and that they shall be free to use the external indication allowed in all countries enjoying religious liberty. It is further expressly agreed that religion and race shall be no obstacle to the exercise of civil, administrative, and political functions. The Congress has further decided that no change shall be made in the existing commercial legislation of the Provinces without the consent of the Powers. This proposal was adopted on the recommendation of Austria and England.

Thus we see the Bulgarian question may be regarded as solved. There remain only some points of detail regarding the demarcation of frontiers, and some relatively important points concerning the administration of the reorganized Provinces. It is believed that these details will be arranged at the sitting to-morrow. The opinion is beginning to gain ground that the labour of the Congress, excepting that which will have to be intrusted to special Commissions, may be terminated by the 10th of July.

BERLIN, JUNE 27.

In yesterday's sitting of the Congress the last items of the Bulgarian Question were discussed. Prince Gortchakoff delivered a speech upon the events of the last few days. Russia, he said, had made great and important concessions in the interest of peace. Wishing to preserve friendly relations with the Powers, Russia had restricted her original programme, and confined her demands to what was absolutely necessary for the protection of the Christians. He hoped that the conciliatory disposition which promoted this policy would be duly recognized by the Powers, and that the remaining portion of the Congress work would be promptly and harmoniously despatched.

Coming from an aged statesman almost too ill to attend, but who would not absent himself from what he deems the last great event in his career, Prince Gortchakoff's speech produced a considerable impression.

In the same sitting it was determined that a committee of eminent Bulgarians, to be convened by European special Commission, shall elect the future Prince of Bulgaria out of the Christian population of the country. The result, though part of the Christians having, as a rule, sided with the Turks, it will be difficult to discover an individual who, belonging to one of the leading families, is rich, cultivated, and a patriot.

The Governor of East Roumelia will be nominated by the Porte, subject to the consent of the European Special Commission, which is to control his action for several years. The designation of East Roumelia seems to point to an intention to form a West Roumelia out of Macedonia, Albania, and Thessaly.

Now that England has carried her point at the Congress, it may not be amiss to observe that preliminary arrangements, like the one recently made public in London, were entered into between various Powers before the opening of the Congress. Under an arrangement of this nature, France, for instance, has the right to exclude the discussion of all topics concerning Syria, Egypt, and Tunis.

After a day's pause—an urgent necessity in the tropical heat of a Berlin summer—the Congress will to-morrow approach territorial questions. The changes effected in Armenia, Bessarabia, Servia, and Montenegro will be successively treated. Greece has little prospect of obtaining any considerable addition of territory.

Bosnia was only added to Bulgaria when Austria declared that she preferred this arrangement to any other. A special Commission is to regulate Bulgarian details.

BERLIN, JUNE 27.

The Congress, as you were informed last night, has virtually disposed of the Bulgarian and Eastern Roumelian question. I say virtually, for the administration of those provinces, for which the tribute to be paid by Bulgaria, and other more or less important points have not yet been considered but will be settled either by the Second Plenipotentiaries, or by International Commissions. The Congress would willingly have considered them; but at the opening of Tuesday's sitting Prince Bismarck declared that the labours had been prolonged by the slowness of its deliberations and by the introduction of details which exhausted its energies, and that he should be forced to absent himself for a long time unless it were resolved to come to an agreement privately on the main questions, which might then be promptly settled by the Congress, matters of less importance being left to ulterior Commissions. No reply was at first made to this speech, which created a feeling of uneasiness. Signor Corti, after a pause, replied that the Congress had given constant proofs of its desire for a speedy and pacific solution, and that, still animated by those sentiments, it would be able to conform to the desire expressed by its President, and enable him to preside to the end without excessive fatigue.

At yesterday's sitting Prince Bismarck had recovered his usual vigour; but this incident shows that there is a tendency to discuss only the broad features, leaving it to the ulterior Commissions to deal with minor matters. Thus, for instance, the question of the election of the chief of Bulgaria has been settled in rather summary manner. The nomination of this chief will be with the Bulgarian nation, and will proceed by general election. Nobody can doubt that the Russian Government will not exercise on the choice an inevitable influence. As, however, nations as well as Governments are ungrateful, the Bulgarians will forget, perhaps, after their victory what hand it was that sustained them during the struggle. It may be assumed that the Bulgarians will choose a Prince. Those liberated peoples are generally in a hurry to give themselves a master, and it is to be hoped that the Bulgarians will not think of declaring that, and the choice is left to them, they prefer not to choose anybody and to govern themselves.

THE Lahore correspondent of a contemporary is responsible for the following:—"Last month Dr. Maloney, of the 3rd Sikhs, was attacked when going home from mess at night by a Kahar, whom he had reduced from a mateship. The Kahar got the Doctor's sword and belt from his bearer on the excuse that his master had sent for them. On encountering Dr. Maloney, he made a lunge at him; but luckily striking at his waist, the sword glanced off and going through his coat. The watch was dented and stopped, while the sword itself was bent, showing that, but for the watch, the doctor would have received a mortal wound. He immediately closed with the Kahar, threw and captured him."

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